

## AUTOMATED DRIVING System Safety

Automotive Use Case



⚡ System simulations of Automated Driving functions are systems of **high complexity** – not only from technical, but also from **collaborative** point of view. State-of-the-art processes support credibility in M&S only vague, as they **lack simulation governance and traceability**.

💡 UPSIM will gain credibility in Automated Driving simulations by **introducing reference processes** and **model certification**, as well as applying specific **CI methods for M&S**.

## PROGRESS

### Application of PRM

Achieved full traceability from product level to Credible Modeling Process of the Static Road Model. Filled the Glue Particle for the Credible Modeling Process.

### Credibility Metrics for CDK

Specified specific metrics for Static Road Models. First implementations done.

### Extention of Glue Particle

Further development of the STMD-standard conformant implementation as a mapping/connection from artifacts to CI-necessary steps in the CI-pipeline.

### Continuous Credibility Assessment

Next to Jenkins, the CI/CD pipeline is integrated into github actions.

## OUTLOOK

### Credibility Metrics for CDK

Implement further metrics that have been specified.

### Extention of Glue Particle

Provide a schema to automatize simulation runs with open-source tools (e.g., esmini) in the pipeline.

### Continuous Credibility Assessment

Finalize the Continuous Credibility Assessment providing an end-to-end demo.

## AUTOMATED DRIVING Driver Monitoring

Automotive Use Case



Sensors for complex automotive systems tend to be delivered as so called “intelligent sensors”, that is they execute signal processing on top of signal detection, which may include complex functionality like **neural networks**. When it comes to product release, reliable functionality is key towards trustful usage.



M&S can support the system reliability by simulating effects that can hardly be captured in real-world testing, like concept drift. UPSIM will add a **traceability of simulation input data**, to allow for comprehension of the training process: Which data has been used for training and why?

## PROGRESS

### Demo Completed

Implementation of simulation pipeline, driver monitoring scenarios and noise generator are completed.

### Evaluation

Evaluation of simulation pipeline and monitoring scenarios with / without noise was completed.

### Future

Future steps and research directions were defined.

## OUTLOOK

### CSP

Considering to experiment more with the CSP process

## BRAKE SYSTEM

Automotive Use Case



**BOSCH**

**UNA**  
Universität  
Augsburg  
University

Brake Systems are representative of highly **integrated systems**, where requirements come from many different domains, posing different requirements towards accuracy, fidelity and computing effort of the simulation. State-of-the-art use cases **require real-time capability** of Brake System SiL models while providing **high accuracy** at the same time.



Credible **Hybrid modelling** approaches, where first-principle-models are enriched with neural networks can help resolving these trade-offs.

## PROGRESS

### Hybrid model accuracy

A hybrid model showing an accuracy boost of approximately 38% **on validation data** was generated.

### Training the neural network

The model was trained on a complete driving maneuver lasting 30s. To deal with the long time series (sampled with 0.1 ms) different strategies for batched training were implemented.

### Open-Source activities

Corresponding training methods, simple tutorials, etc. are available publicly in the Open-Source libraries *FMI.jl* and *FMIFlux.jl*

### Design Process

A first workflow for designing hybrid models on the foundation of this method was developed. This design process was tested on multiple use cases.

## OUTLOOK

### Validation in closed-loop environment

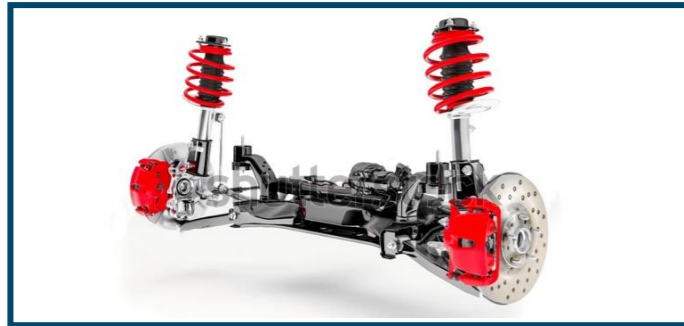
The final step is the validation of the hybrid model in the original closed-loop simulation environment. Different workflows for the reintegration of the hybrid model were investigated.

### Further improvements

Through further methodological improvements, we are confident that we will be able to improve these results even further by the end of the project.

## DRIVING DYNAMICS

Automotive Use Case



As state-of-the-art algorithms for active suspension systems lack flexibility, Reinforcement Learning agents may pose a valuable alternative for future semi-active suspension systems. However, Reinforcement Learning agents tend to exploit false characteristics of their environment and ingest it into their policy.



UPSIM helps to develop a credible policy by supporting credible simulation environments, supported by **Modelica Credibility** and the **FMI Model exchange standard**.

## PROGRESS

### Toolchain development

The Modelica Credibility library has been integrated into our Reinforcement Learning Toolchain. Among others, it contains detailed information about uncertainties of model parameters and their origin.

### Credible Reinforcement Learning

Definition of a Credibility Reinforcement Learning Process based on the **Modelica Credibility Library** allows parameter sampling during the training to increase the controllers **robustness** against model uncertainties. Automated inheritance of meta-information from the FMU that serves as training environment and logging of training settings make the process **traceable** and **reproduceable**. Finally, in a case of controller failure, a conservative fallback controller is activated to ensure **Fail Safe**.

## OUTLOOK

### Presentation of the Results

All aspects of the Credible Reinforcement Learning Process are applicable to our driving dynamics use case. How the results are finally presented is open to discussion within WP4.